

The Independent.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanics, Arts, News, and General Literature.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER 18.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

WHOLE NUMBER 278.

Selected Poetry.

NEARER TO LIFE'S WINTER.

Nearer to life's winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer—
Memories of the blessed Spring
Growing sweeter, dearer.

Thro' the summer buds we've tolled,
Thro' the autumn weather,
We have also passed, dear wife,
Hand in hand together.

Time was hearts were well as feet,
Lighter, I remember;
April's locks of gold are turned
To silver, this November.

Flowers are fewer than at first,
And the way grows drearer;
For unto life's winter, wife,
We are drawing nearer.

Nearer to life's end, sweet wife,
We are drawing nearer,
The last hand on the way
To our right grows clearer.

Some whose hands we held quite faint
And laid down to their slumber;
Looking backward, we to-day
All their graves may number.

Highly we've sought we failed to climb,
Fruit we've failed to gather,
But what matter since we're still
Jesus and each other.

Selected Sketch.

SQUIRE PITMAN'S PEACHES.

School was over for the day. Armed with satchels and dinner-pails, the scholars filed out of the school-house, and in merry groups wended their way homeward. The last to go were two boys of twelve, who had been "kept after school" for deficiencies in geography. Their names were respectively Tom Grey and Frank Green.

"Tom," said Frank, "have you had any peaches this year?"

"Only once; uncle Ben brought us one piece when he came from Boston, last Saturday. Wasn't it prime, tho'?"

"Then you're better off than I am, for I haven't had any. But I know where there are some, and I mean to have more than one this very night."

"You do!" exclaimed Tom, eagerly.

"Whereabouts are they?"

Frank looked carefully about him, to make sure that no one was within hearing, and whispered, "In Squire Pitman's garden."

"But," said Tom, a little dubiously, "that would be stealing."

"Oh," said Frank, "he'll never miss 'em. The trees are ever so full. I made my mouth water when I passed there this morning. They're more than he can eat, and we might as well have 'em as leave 'em to rot on the trees."

"So we had," said Tom, who was easily persuaded. "Are you going to-night?"

"Yes; there is n't any moon, so that it will be in our favor. Will you go?"

"Yes. When will you be ready?"

"Call for me at half-past eight. I'll be at the corner of the orchard. Mind and bring a bag with you. We shall want to carry away a few."

"All right; I'll be on hand."

Squire Pitman, the owner of the garden referred to by the boys, had recently removed into Cedarville. He had spent most of his life in the city, where he had accumulated a fortune, a part of which he invested in a fine old place, which he had named "The Orchard."

The proprietor had paid particular attention to the garden, introducing choice varieties of fruit-trees of various kinds, which were now in excellent bearing condition. Squire Pitman—he was called Squire out of deference to his wealth—had moved into the village too recently to have made any acquaintances. He was a pleasant-looking old gentleman, rather old-fashioned in his appearance, who usually walked with the help of a gold-headed cane.

After supper that evening, the gardener came in and requested to speak with him for a moment.

"Well, James," said the old gentleman, "what is it?"

"I suspect, sir," said James, "that an attempt will be made to rob your fruit-trees to-night."

"Bless my soul! What makes you think so?"

"I happened to overhear two boys talking about it. I could n't hear all they said, but I heard enough to show what they were after."

"Do you think they are coming to-night?" asked the Squire, after a pause.

"Yes, sir; shall I let out the dog?"

"No, he might bite them."

"And serve 'em right."

"I would rather have them brought into me. You may get Reuben to stand watch with you, and if you catch them you may bring them into the house."

"If any of the boys want fruit, I know they would prefer to come and ask me for it, or drop in and make a friendly call, as you are doing. By the way, would n't you like to carry home a few peaches with you?"

"Yes, sir," said the boys, hesitatingly. "If you had something to put them in."

"I've got a handkerchief," said Tom. "And I've got a bag," said Frank.

"Bless my soul, how thoughtful you were to bring a bag! It will be just the thing. You're welcome to the peaches in that basket, if you can stow them away."

"We are very much obliged to you," said Tom, gratefully.

"O, do n't say a word. It is a mere trifle, and I like to make some acknowledgment for your kind call. Will you call and see me again?"

"Yes, sir, if you would like it."

"I should be most happy to have you come. I get lonely sometimes, and young company cheers me up. Perhaps, though, you'd better come to the door, as it is a little dangerous climbing over fences," added the old gentleman, a little slyly.

The boys laughed rather consciously, and were shown to the door. Squire Pitman shaking them both by the hand, and kindly repeating his invitation.

"Ain't he a trump?" ejaculated Frank, when the door had closed behind them.

"That's so. I felt awful mean to have him treat me so, when I had come after his peaches."

"So did I. You won't catch me in such business again."

The story of the boys' visit to Squire Pitman leaked out, and made quite a sensation among the school-boys. It was unanimously agreed that it would be the height of meanness to make any further attempts upon the property of one who had treated their companions so handsomely. The gardener kept watch for a few nights, but from that time Squire Pitman's trees were as safe as if a bull dog had been chained at the foot of every tree.—*Student and Schoolmate.*

Miscellaneous.

Republicanism vs. Rebellion.

In an able letter to the N. Y. Post Robert Dale Owen exhibits the condition of the country, and points out a remedy. He speaks of the President's policy, of the duty of congress to see that each State has a Republican form of government—of the wrong and injustice of depriving any class or race of suffrage on account of color, or for any other consideration of caste—of the duty and policy of the loyal population, while they have the power, to provide against the disfranchisement of the great loyal element of the South by an oligarchy—of the necessity of providing for the future safety of the Union and the government—argues all these questions with much force on general principles; and then brings them to bear practically and pointedly as follows:

"If the framers of the constitution had anticipated such an insurrection as that we have just quelled, I do not doubt that, besides giving congress the right to determine the time, place and manner of holding elections for congressmen, they would have given that body the further right to determine the qualifications of voters as well for congressmen as for president. These are national offices; and I think it would have been expedient to vest in the nation—not the separate states—the right to determine how they should be filled. I am quite sure that in the present temper of the south, it is not safe to suffer each state to determine the qualifications of electors of federal officers. The qualifications should be uniform in all the states, and the representatives of the nation should determine these."

I propose, therefore, that congress, before admitting members from the late insurgent states, should take the initiative step so to amend the constitution that the qualifications of voters for president and vice president, and for representatives in congress, shall be determined by congressional or constitutional authority. I think it best to insure permanent uniformity in a matter so vital as this, that the amendment should set forth, specifically, the qualifications to be required of the electors in question, at least in part. It should be provided that race or color shall not be a qualification, and that the ability to read the constitution shall be.

It would be well to incorporate in the same amendment a provision that the president and vice president shall be voted for directly by the people. The intervention of electoral colleges (a provision virtually annulled by public opinion) has long been a mere dead-letter in our constitution; and as such, should be erased from the constitution.

As to the literary qualification—the ability to read—it has in its favor at this time two recommendations; one temporary and one of expediency, the other of principle and eternal. For, first, it is a compromise offered to the south on the negro suffrage question, shutting out for the time being probably not less than twenty per cent of the African race; and, secondly, it is the first step in the assertion of two great principles—the one, that the accident of race shall not exclude a free citizen from self-government and the other, that while monarchical Europe commonly selects property as a suffrage qualification, republican America substitutes for it the test of intelligence.

There are, it is true, exceptions to every rule, and, of course, there are to be found intelligent men who cannot read; but if these men have obtained such accurate political information as every voter ought to possess, they have collected it as a sailor shipwrecked on a desert island might wrest a living from the soil by cultivating it with a mason's trowel. They should be required to possess themselves of the benefits of printing, the implements of knowledge, before they are admitted to exercise the solemn duty of suffrage.

We need something to remind us that it is a solemn duty. Suffrage has, of late years, and especially in our great cities, gradually come to be not only cheapened, but, in a measure, dishonored and degraded. That cannot continue and increase without endangering our very form of government. Any thing which tends to elevate suffrage in the eyes of those who exercise it, tends to the perpetuity no less than to the morality of the republic.

Some will object to the amendment proposed, that it is insufficient for present purposes, being a compromise under which we should lose, for a generation of men, perhaps, the vote of a large majority of the negro population; and that we cannot afford to lose so large a loyal vote in an emergency like the present. There is force in the objection. But in this slow moving world it is often the question not what *should* be done, but what *can* be done. And the move, if it be not as great a stride as is desirable, is, emphatically, one in the right direction. We obtain a firm basis upon which to build hereafter; and the evil which it fails at once to eradicate will be diminishing year by year. No generation of men will elapse before the negro, free at last to enter the schools, will have learned to read. The incentive, alike to illiterate blacks and whites, to make up for lost time will be powerful beyond any other, perhaps, that law can create.

Nor, if such an amendment is incorporated in the constitution, can it be said that the north seeks to impose upon the south provisions as to suffrage which some northern states themselves are unwilling to adopt. Public opinion in the north will sustain it. Nor yet will there be pretence for assertion that state rights are invaded, since the measure affects voters for federal officers only.

The north has the power, by making such an amendment a condition of readmission, to secure its adoption. She will evince little prudence or foresight if she suffers the power to pass from her hands.

As to the civil rights of the negro, if congress admit a single ex-insurgent state without seeing to it that these are constitutionally secured, the representatives of the nation will be doing worse than to neglect their duty in guaranteeing a republican form of government; they will be making the nation accessory to an outrage on civilization. To deny the negro the right to testify in a court of justice is an act not of disfranchisement but of outlawry.

States have the right to pass laws regarding vagrants and paupers. But a state has no constitutional right to incorporate in any such laws, or in any laws whatever, the civil rights of free persons, a provision restricting their effect to any particular race of men. A state cannot, for example, constitutionally enact a vagrant law that shall apply only to citizens of Irish descent.

The public desire is strong that fraternal relations should be speedily re-established. This is well. Peace is a Godlike visitor. But if she comes with her white robes sullied with injustice, brief will be her sojourn among us. Let not our eagerness for tranquility betray us into concessive and perilous and dishonorable. We are in danger of this. One of the wisest of modern writers on public affairs has said: "When a nation has been wearied by long strife, it will consent to be duped for the sake of peace."

CHANCE FOR OLD MAIDS.—An English paper says: Suppose the whole population of Australia were now grown up, and wished to be married, out of every 100 bachelors only 49 could find wives. Supposing all the unmarried males now of age wished to be married, out of every 100 only 11 could find wives. Supposing all the free bachelors now in the colony wished to be married, out of every 100 only 8 could find wives. At present there are in Australia 66,366 unmarried males, and but 26,007 unmarried females, and to provide each son of Adam with a daughter of Eve, 40,359 of the latter must be introduced into the colony.

BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—A pious Scotch minister being asked by a friend, during his last illness, whether he thought himself dying, answered: "Really, friend, I care not whether I am or no; for if I die I shall be with God—if I live, He will be with me."

The Eagle as an Emblem.

Among most warrior-people the eagle has been a favorite emblem. In mythology and history it is everywhere present. With outstretched wings and flashing eyes, it seems to dominate over the whole world of fable, always sacred, always venerated, even feared, for in its grasp the lightning kindles! But a Roman orator says, it is above all as the protector that it appears—to protect and to save being the privileges of power and strength. The eagle saved Helen, when the knife of the priest thirsted for the blood of the victim; saved Valeria Luperca, when dragged to the altar of sacrifice. Thus strong and immortal, it was everywhere the enemy of death, and the winged symbol of that existence which is without end!

Among the Persians, Mithra, or the sun-god, wishing to reveal himself in a visible form, assumed the figure of an eagle; and this image, sculptured in gold, Cyrus placed on the crest of his triumphant standards.

The Romans adopted the eagle-symbol at an early period of their history. At first, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, they crowned it to the scepter of their kings; afterwards, when they had toppled down the throne, they made it the ornament of the scepter of their warrior chiefs, and the only ensign of their legions.

Under the Republic, the Roman eagle was carved in wood; then in silver, with a thunderbolt of gold in its talons. Caesar was the first who had the whole cast in gold, but he deprived it of the thunderbolt on which it had hitherto rested. To mark his indefatigable activity, and his constant yearning after new conquests, the Romans always represented Caesar's eagle with outstretched wings, as if seeking to inclose the entire world in the grasp of its shadow.

Each legion had its golden eagle poised at the point of a lance. They regarded it with the most religious veneration; they made their oath by it as by a divinity, and these oaths were esteemed peculiarly sacred. The warrior bird presided over their protecting character; the guilty soldier, on the point of being smitten by the centurion's ax—the prisoner doomed to death, might obtain life and pardon if they placed themselves under the safeguard of the eagle, by clapping closely the lance of the standard-bearer.

On the days of the triumph of successful generals, the eagle was adorned with all the garbure of victory—with crowns of laurel and garlands of flowers. When a legion pitched its camp, the eagle was placed in its center; and if it happened that two legions camped together, they erected upon the limits of the two camps a double eagle, with heads and wings opposed.

If a Roman army were defeated, the eagle was not suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy; when the standard-bearer saw the route begin, he broke his lance in twain, and buried in the earth that portion which was crowned with the imperial symbol. This took place after the fatal battle of lake Trasymene; and we owe to such a precaution the only legendary eagle that has been preserved to our time. It was found in Germany, on the land of the Count d'Elbach; it was bronze gilt, 3 inches in height, and weighs 8 lbs. It is supposed to have belonged to the 22d Legion, which being sorely pressed in a battle with the Alemanni, the eagle-bearer, before he took to flight, concealed in the earth the precious symbol intrusted to his care.

Napoleon achieved his grand and bloody triumphs fighting his legions under his "victorious eagle," and his nephew retains the eagle emblem.

But as the symbol of the Great Republic of FREE AMERICA the eagle has attained its greatest celebrity, and will win and wear its greatest renown, and be crowned with its most magnificent and enduring trophies.

Some time since an old sailor died in one of the hospitals; he having been in many actions an attendant observed that he thought it much better to die a natural death than in battle, as it afforded a man time to repent.

"Repent!" said an old sailor, "when a man dies in battle, he goes so quick that he gets into Heaven before the devil knows he is dead."

The most remarkable instance of indecision we ever heard of was that of the man who sat up all night, because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—A certain runaway couple were recently married at Gretna Green, and the smith despatched five guineas for his services.

"How is this?" said the bridegroom, "the gentleman you last married assured me that he only gave a guinea."

"True," said the smith, "but he was an Irishman; I have married him six times before; he is a customer—you I may never see again."

German Economy.

A late tourist in Germany describes the economy practised by the peasants as follows:

"Each German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees so laden with fruit that did he not carefully prop them up, the stems together, and in many places hold the boughs together by wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his own corn plot, his plot for mangel wurtzel or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and, therefore, he and his family have the strongest motives for exertion. In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see wooden trays of plums, cherries and sliced apples lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from the windows in the sun. The cows are kept up the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where grass grows, by the roadside, river and brook, is carefully cut by the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children, in baskets or tied in large cloths. Nothing of the kind is lost that can possibly be made of any use."

Weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers the waste places, are cut up and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, and in the streams which usually run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands.

SMALL SAVINGS AND GREAT LOSSES.—When Phillip II. of Spain, was putting forth all his power to crush the revolt in the Netherlands, and the Duke of Parma, at the head of a large army, was laying waste the country, he was expected soon to lay siege to Antwerp. The Duke, however, took prompt measures to save the city. He knew that the only hope of safety lay in cutting the dikes, and overflowing the country, and preventing Parma's army from coming to the siege. He sent instructions, therefore, to Aldegonde, then governor of the city, to cut the dikes without delay, and anticipate the advance of the royal army.

But Aldegonde did not apprehend the imminence of the peril. Many of the citizens were not quite ready for such an important step. A company of butchers pastured their oxen on grounds that would be spoiled by the influx of the sea water, and they murmured against the needless severity of the Prince's decree. The city authorities and the governor yielded to these murmurs, and postponed the act till the extremity should become urgent.

But their delay was fatal, and the petty saving attempted cost the loss of everything. The Prince of Parma advanced with unexpected rapidity, and camped on the very ground, which the butchers were unwilling to lose, guarded the dikes against harm, and soon took the city. The property of the citizens was confiscated, and the majority lost their lives by the executioner or in exile. They bitterly lamented their folly when it was too late to remedy it. The citizens of Leyden, on the other hand, by a prompt sacrifice, destroyed the dikes, flooded the country, and saved their city to freedom and Protestantism.

THE STOLEN APPLE.—A prisoner, who was sentenced to be transported for house-breaking, was spoken to by a friend, relative to his first theft. The poor fellow pointed to the mark of a severe scar on his left hand, and said: "That was done, sir, when I was a boy. I fell from an apple-tree, into which I had climbed for the purpose of stealing an apple. An apple was my first theft. Beware, young reader, of the first step in an evil course."

A Scotch girl inquired of a gentleman, in broad Scotch, the way to Tremont House. He desired her to follow him, and asked her how long since she had arrived from Scotland. "Six weeks, yer honor." On their arrival at their destination, she very coolly inquired, "Now, sir, wae ye just tell me hoo you kenne'd I was frae Scotland?"

A rich petroleum worker, gaunt as a skeleton and ignorant as a hodman, went to an artist to have his portrait taken. "Will you have it taken in oil or water colors?" inquired the artist. "He, of course," replied he; "it comes to me more natural, and besides it makes me look fatter."

A PUZZLER.—A married lady lately consulted her lawyer on the following question, viz: "As I wedded Mr. T. for his wealth, and that wealth is now spent, am I not, to all intents and purposes, a widow, and at liberty to marry again?"

The first fault that a man is said to have is that he is a coward. The second is that he is a fool. The third is that he is a knave. The fourth is that he is a liar. The fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The sixth is that he is a cheat. The seventh is that he is a thief. The eighth is that he is a murderer. The ninth is that he is a traitor. The tenth is that he is a villain. The eleventh is that he is a scoundrel. The twelfth is that he is a rascal. The thirteenth is that he is a knave. The fourteenth is that he is a liar. The fifteenth is that he is a hypocrite. The sixteenth is that he is a cheat. The seventeenth is that he is a thief. The eighteenth is that he is a murderer. The nineteenth is that he is a traitor. The twentieth is that he is a villain. The twenty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The twenty-second is that he is a rascal. The twenty-third is that he is a knave. The twenty-fourth is that he is a liar. The twenty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The twenty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The twenty-seventh is that he is a thief. The twenty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The twenty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The thirtieth is that he is a villain. The thirty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The thirty-second is that he is a rascal. The thirty-third is that he is a knave. The thirty-fourth is that he is a liar. The thirty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The thirty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The thirty-seventh is that he is a thief. The thirty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The thirty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The fortieth is that he is a villain. The forty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The forty-second is that he is a rascal. The forty-third is that he is a knave. The forty-fourth is that he is a liar. The forty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The forty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The forty-seventh is that he is a thief. The forty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The forty-ninth is that he is a traitor. 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The hundred-fifty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The hundred-sixtieth is that he is a villain. The hundred-sixty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The hundred-sixty-second is that he is a rascal. The hundred-sixty-third is that he is a knave. The hundred-sixty-fourth is that he is a liar. The hundred-sixty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The hundred-sixty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The hundred-sixty-seventh is that he is a thief. The hundred-sixty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The hundred-sixty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The hundred-seventieth is that he is a villain. The hundred-seventy-first is that he is a scoundrel. The hundred-seventy-second is that he is a rascal. The hundred-seventy-third is that he is a knave. The hundred-seventy-fourth is that he is a liar. The hundred-seventy-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The hundred-seventy-sixth is that he is a cheat. The hundred-seventy-seventh is that he is a thief. The hundred-seventy-eighth is that he is a murderer. 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The hundred-ninety-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundredth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-tenth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-eleventh is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-twelfth is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-thirteenth is that he is a knave. The two hundred-fourteenth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-fifteenth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-sixteenth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-seventeenth is that he is a thief. The two hundred-eighteenth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-nineteenth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-twentieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-twenty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-twenty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-twenty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-twenty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-twenty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-twenty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-twenty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-twenty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-twenty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-thirtieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-thirty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-thirty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-thirty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-thirty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-thirty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-thirty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-thirty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-thirty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-thirty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-fortieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-forty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-forty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-forty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-forty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-forty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-forty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-forty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-forty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-forty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-fiftieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-fifty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-fifty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-fifty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-fifty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-fifty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-fifty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-fifty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-fifty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-fifty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-sixtieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-sixty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-sixty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-sixty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-sixty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-sixty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-sixty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-sixty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-sixty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-sixty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-seventieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-seventy-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-seventy-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-seventy-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-seventy-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-seventy-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-seventy-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-seventy-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-seventy-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-seventy-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-eightieth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-eighty-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-eighty-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-eighty-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-eighty-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-eighty-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-eighty-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-eighty-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-eighty-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-eighty-ninth is that he is a traitor. The two hundred-ninetyth is that he is a villain. The two hundred-ninety-first is that he is a scoundrel. The two hundred-ninety-second is that he is a rascal. The two hundred-ninety-third is that he is a knave. The two hundred-ninety-fourth is that he is a liar. The two hundred-ninety-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The two hundred-ninety-sixth is that he is a cheat. The two hundred-ninety-seventh is that he is a thief. The two hundred-ninety-eighth is that he is a murderer. The two hundred-ninety-ninth is that he is a traitor. The three hundredth is that he is a villain. The three hundred-first is that he is a scoundrel. The three hundred-second is that he is a rascal. The three hundred-third is that he is a knave. The three hundred-fourth is that he is a liar. The three hundred-fifth is that he is a hypocrite. The three hundred-sixth is that he is a cheat. The three hundred-seventh is that he is a thief. The three hundred-eighth is that he is a murderer. The three hundred-ninth is that he is a traitor. The three hundred-tenth is that he is a villain. The three hundred-eleventh is that he is a scoundrel. The three hundred-twelfth is that he is a rascal. The three hundred-thirteenth is that he is a knave. The three hundred-fourteenth is that he is a liar. The three hundred-fifteenth is that he is a hypocrite. The three hundred-sixteenth is that he is a cheat. The three hundred-seventeenth is that he is a thief. The three hundred-eighteenth is that he is a murderer. The